UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/579,905	05/19/2006	Gregor Specht	016906-0515	6908
	7590 07/03/200 LARDNER LLP	EXAMINER		
SUITE 500	T NIVI	FERGUSON, LAWRENCE D		
3000 K STREE WASHINGTO			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1794	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/03/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	10/579,905	SPECHT, GREGOR				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	LAWRENCE D. FERGUSON	1794				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	-· action is non-final.					
·—	, —					
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
		3 3. 3 . 2 . 3.				
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 19 May 2006 is/are: a) ☑ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the o	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/14/07;5/19/06	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te				

Art Unit: 1794

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The references disclosed within the information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on April 14, 2007, and May 19, 2006, have been considered and initialed by the Examiner.

Objection of Abstract

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is not on a separate sheet apart from additional text. Correction is required. See MPEP 608.01(b).

Art Unit: 1794

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 5, the phrase, "after the joining, a thickness corresponding to the thickness of the closed basic member" is indefinite. It is unclear how a thickness corresponding can be determined when a thickness of the closed basic member has not been disclosed.

In claim 6, the phrase, "wherein the thickness of the closing seam after the joining is at most ten times the thickness of the closed basic member" is indefinite. It is unclear how a thickness of the closing seam can be determined when a thickness of the closed basic member has not been disclosed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC 112/35 USC 101

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 14 provides for the use of a component, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Art Unit: 1794

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd.* v. *Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102(b)

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 8. Claims 1-5, 7-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rohrmoser (U.S. 5,690,349).

Rohrmoser discloses a shell shaped basic member (2) and a core element (6), where the basic member (2) has at least one closing seam (13) and is connected to the core by at least one tolerance compensating intermediate layer (33, 34, 35) (column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 11; column 4, lines 19-23; column 5, line 57 through column 6, line 5; column 8, lines 45-53 and Figure 2) as in claim 1.

Concerning claim 2, the basic member (2) is formed in a one-part manner (Figure 2).

Art Unit: 1794

Concerning claim 3, the closing seam (13) has at least one joining location (Figure 2) where (2) and (13) are joined.

Concerning claim 4, the phrase, "a joining method, in particular welding, soldering, adhesive bonding, double-bend joining and/or riveting" introduces a process limitation to the product claim. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966. Further, process limitations are given little patentable weight in product claims. If the joining method is a critical feature, Rohrmoser discloses an adhesive layer bonds the closing seam (13) and the basic member (2) (column 7, lines 47-56).

Concerning claim 5, the bonded component has a closing seam thickness which corresponds to the thickness of the closed basic member (2). Because Applicant has not disclosed a particular thickness for the basic member or for the closing seam, any thickness would meet the claim limitation, where it is inherent that the basic member and closing seam have a thickness. The claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). Mere recitation of a newly-discovered function or property, inherently possessed by things in prior art, does not cause claim drawn to those things to distinguish over prior art. Additionally, anticipation by a prior art reference does not require that the reference recognize the inherent properties that may be possessed by the prior art

Art Unit: 1794

reference. See Verdegaal Bros., Inc. v. Union Oil Co., 814 F.2d 628, 633 (Fed. Cir.) (1987).

Concerning claim 7, the basic member is partially perforated with fastening elements (59) (column 11, lines 56-60 and Figure 7).

Concerning claim 8, integrations (33) are provided at the joining locations (column 8, lines 46-50 and Figure 2).

Concerning claim 9, the core element (6) comprises a plastic element (33) (column 8, lines 46-50 and Figure 2).

Concerning claim 10, the intermediate layer (13) comprises bonding agents (column 7, lines 51-54).

Concerning claim 11, interconnects are interpreted as being additional elements (33) and/or additional elements (59) (Figures 2 and 7).

Concerning claim 12, the intermediate layer (13) is located on the inner side of the cross-sectioned open basic member (2) and core element (6) is applied to the intermediate layer and basic member is closed and connected along a closing seam (2, 13) by means of an adhesive (column 7, lines 50-56 and Figure 2).

Concerning claim 13, interconnects are interpreted as being additional elements (33) and/or additional elements (59) (Figures 2 and 7).

Art Unit: 1794

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rohrmoser (U.S. 5,690,349).

Rohrmoser does not disclose a closing seam thickness ten times the thickness of the closed basic member. Although Rohrmoser does not specifically discloses the closing seal material has a thickness ten times the thickness of the closed basic member, thickness is an optimizable feature. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to optimize the closing seal material of the component because discovering the optimum or workable range involves only routine skill in the art. The thickness directly affects the durability of the component. *In re Aller* 105 USPQ 233 and see *In re Boesch*, 617 USPQ 215.

Additionally, there is also no clear teaching away from the claimed thickness of the closing seal material by Rohrmoser, as the reference does not exclude any thicknesses for the closed seal material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the closing seal material of Rohrmoser to be ten times thicker than the basic member, because the close seal is the primary location where the component is bound together, so the close seal would necessarily need to be much thicker (about ten times

Art Unit: 1794

thicker) than the basic member to hold the component together and to withstand environmental forces during use.

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Rohrmoser (U.S. 5,372,370) teaches a basic member with a core layer that is connected with an intermediate layer.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Ferguson whose telephone number is 571-272-1522. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9:00 AM – 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Keith Hendricks, can be reached on 571-272-1401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/L. Ferguson/ Patent Examiner AU 1794

/KEITH D. HENDRICKS/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794